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Rogers family

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"Letter from the 18th Regiment.

'Battle near Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., April 11, 1862.

I. F. Mack, Esq:-

The 18th regiment of Wisconsin volunteers, arrived here on Saturday the 5th day of April. We landed and immediately marched to our camping grounds, situated about three miles from the Landing, and were attached to Prentice's Division, where we laid down worn and weary after an uncomfortable journey of one thousand miles. Little did we dream, that the reveille of the next morning would usher in the most bloody battle ever fought on this continent. Fresh from our Northern homes, and unused to the dangers of active warfare, we felt secure being incorporated in an immense army of 75,000 men, under command of Gen. Grant, presenting a front stretching thro' a dense forest for over four miles. We were stationed on the extreme left in advance. We occupied an old field as our camping ground. Sunday morning at half past three o'clock, our pickets were driven in on the right wing, and Beauregard, Bragg, Breckinridge and Johnson swept down upon our lines in solid columns, bearing back our right and center, who contested the ground inch by inch. At half past seven our left was attacked by surprise, the enemy moving down upon us through the woods, and to our astonishment, presented themselves in a column of six deep within thirty rods of our front. We sprang to arms and formed in line of battle on the verge of the field, when the enemy opened a terrible fire of musketry on our exposed ranks followed by their batteries. Col. Alban then gave us the word to fire, and our rifles responded to the roll of the enemy's musketry ere their echo died away in the surrounding forest. We were immediately ordered to fall back, not having support sufficient to withstand the steady advance of their disciplined columns. Falling back half a mile, we again rallied, the enemy still advancing in splendid style, penetrating to the center of our camp, when our supporting columns coming up, the struggle became terrific. Both armies were now engaged, and a hundred and fifty thousand men were dealing death and carnage, mid the roll of musketry and the thunder of artillery.

Men and horses fell in promiscuous Slaughter and the grand carnival of death was fairly inaugurated, until half past two o'clock the fate of the day seemed to be undetermined but at that hour Gen. Buel inspired our exhausted ranks and the advance guard of his army consisting of 25,000 men were ferried over at  $\frac{1}{2}$  past four and immediately joined in the battle. About this time the Wisconsin 18th, the 15th Iowa and the 61st Ill. succeeded in pressing back the Enemies center when a terrible slaughter ensued.

I have been over this part of the field and the scene is past description. The

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Enemy were driven into a thick underwood where they rallied and made a desperate stand. There Col. Alban fell mortally wounded, and Lieutenant Col. Beal received a dangerous wound. The underwood was literally mown down by grape canister and our musketry. Here the carnage among the rebels was awful. Acres of ground were covered with their mangled and blackened corpes. Subsequent to this in the day our Major fell pierced by 12 wounds and our adjutant is thought to be mortally wounded.

The 18th lost all its regimental Officers and seven captains of companies killed and missing. I correct the statement that all our regiment officers are lost the Quartermaster and commissary being safe. The rebels with a bravery worthy of a better cause still fought to the very center of our camp and generally held their own until nearly sundown, when coming in search of our gunboats they opened with shell from their columbiards and the enemy retired out of range and both armies laid upon their arms during the night which I confess was the most gloomy one of all my life.

The heavy cannonade, as usual was followed by a copious rain, and the night rendered more terrible by the expectation that thousands of writhing, dying men were exposed to the pitiless elements. All that night our ambulances and wagons were busy bringing in our wounded and dead, and the cries of the former were constantly ringing in our ears.

Monday morning dawned on an unconquered army. I forgot to state that Gen. Buell's forces were constantly arriving during the night. Monday morning at sunrise our batteries again opened fire, and the assaults became general all along our lines. Grant being strongly reinforced, pushed on vigorously, and the enemy bringing up a reserve of 20,000 men contested the ground as obstinately as ever. Shot, shell and minnie bullets fell like hail. Still hour after hour the enemy breasted our onslaught seeming determined to penetrate to our transports at the landing where an immense quantity of stores were accumulated. But Gen. Buel sending forward more batteries heavily supported by fresh infantry, they at length began to waver and at 4 o'clock P.M. began to retire before our impetuous charges. Some confusion was visible in their ranks and our cavalry charging on their rear they precipitately retired from the field.

Another night of woe and misery followed and our tired troops laid down on the wet ground to rest their weary frames as best they might. The enemy retreated to Corinth in Missippi and Gen. Buel pushed forward his forces in advance of Gen. Grants.

Wednesday morning we took poss<sup>e</sup>ssion of our camp which the secesh has partially rifled but refrained from burning our tents. Nearly all of our knapsacks were

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emptied as we left them in our tents. Orderly Sergeant Walkey has just handed us a list of the wounded and missing in company B, Capt. Jackson's company. From Brodhead, List. T. A. Jackson is missing in action, J. L. Showe do, C. A. Cottle do, Hitchcock, Wilder, H.M. Wright do, and Spencer wounded in thigh severly. Others composing our company are missing and nearly all present unwell. The water seems to affect us injuriously. H. E. Bailey of our company is also wounded in the thigh. We have been buisy since the battle burying the dead both of our own and the enemies.

I cannot now give you many incidents of the battle though hundreds came under my observation. Our officers and men fought bravely. Hunt, Rogers, Perkins and several others from Brodhead accompanied me over the battle field and we all noticed particularly that 3 o't every 4 of the dead secesh who lay scatered over a space of 6 miles square received their death shot in the face and head and that musketry killed ~~none~~ <sup>one</sup> out of every ten who fell. The wounded Secesh that I have conversed with, ~~say~~ they came from Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. They are generally larger robust men. John Young says he counted 1,000 dead rebels on area of 4 acres. Our non commissioned officers particularly our orderly do all they can for the comfort of the men but a Soldiers life at best is a life of hardships.

Our regiment is completely disorganized being destitute of an efficient commander. What our ultimate result will be as a regiment we cannot conceive, our prospects look gloomy. We mustered into action 800 men rank and file and at present cannot muster over 300.

A. C. Price.'"



*John Hunt, James Clapp*

"Messrs. John Hunt and James Clapp have arrived from Pittsburg Landing in an exceedingly feeble state of health. They have been for some weeks in the army hospital, and have suffered severely. We trust that the care and sympathy of friends at home, will speedily restore them to health. War carries suffering and woe to almost every hearth in the land."

*D.A. Rogers - 18th Reg.*  
"Another Man in the Field."

We are pleased to learn that our friend and fellow citizen D.A. Rogers Sergeant in the 18th Reg., has returned from active duty in the field, by order of Major Gen. Sherman, for the purpose of recruiting men to help fill the reduced ranks of said 18th Reg. We bid him a hearty welcome, and trust his labors may prove successful. It will be useless to go into any lengthy details to convince the public of what laurels this noble Reg. has won, and how much she deserves our notice in this direction. Suffice it to say, that on her Regimental Colors, there can readily be seen the inscription of seven hard fought battles which is sufficient evidence that her place was in the front, and never shrunk when an opportunity of fighting was offered. It will be remembered by many that this Reg. entered the service in the Spring of 1862, numbering about 1000 rank and file, and now scarcely one fourth of that number remains to tell the fearful tale of bloodshed, however the ranks have been filled to some extent by recruits. We would say without hesitation in behalf

*continued  
on sheet where  
only 1 card*

of Sargeant Rogers that Wisconsin may well be proud of such men as he. During our acquaintance with him in the field we are able to bear testimony of his worth as a soldier, true and brave, which should not only merit our esteem but the hearty cooperation, in assisting, to raise recruits. We would recommend to any who have a desire to escape the coming draft, and secure the proffered bounty, that no better place could be selected to do battle for their country, than a home in the 18th Reg.  
W."

Sorry there are so many pages and some with so little on - but I type all my material except the civil war letters I have on 4x6 cards - for my files - Could only get 2 cards to a page -

The material from Green Co. Court House at Monroe - was obtained 7/29/83 - I was there to look up something and took a few minutes to do a quick check for some of your names - Didn't have time to look for everything -

"Letter from the 18th Regiment.

'Lake Providence, La., Feb. 16th, 1863.

Friend Mack:

As I promised, I will send you a brief account of my second advent into active service in the old well tried 18th. The trip was somewhat tedious, owing to the irregularity of river transportation. Cairo, Memphis and Helena, are places of occasional or uncertain detention reaching the army of the lower Mississippi. At Memphis I was placed in charge of 130 exchanged prisoners, and convalescents enroute for the lower fleet before Vicksburg. At Helena 300 more of the same class were added to my command by General Gorman, destination the same, with dispatches to Generals Grant and McClernand. We left Helena on Wednesday morning the 11th, on board the steamer Sun Shine, reaching this place Friday morning, 13th. We had learned above that the 6th Division - General McCarther had located here. We left thirty-two men belonging to various regiments in the lines of that division, and proceeded on down with the balance, reaching the lower fleet in the afternoon of the same day. After being relieved of our command and dispatches, our steamer tied up for the night at the lower end of the fleet in full view of the city of Vicksburg, and the rebel works on the adjoining hills; the view from this point in clear weather is grand. The sea of Federal tents on the bottom of the city, the gunboats, and steamers, the city and the works visible, make up a scene of rare interest even in war time.

After considerable inquiry I find there is not quite so much sickness among the troops at this point as is generally supposed, from newspaper accounts. But there is certainly a great deal especially among the new regiments. The location of the troops belonging to the 13th and 15th army corps is low, wet and unfavorable at this season of the year. The work on the canal is being vigorously prosecuted with what results, the future alone will reveal. I see no prospect of any immediate hostilities there. Shelling each other is of daily occurrence almost, but in a war of such stupendous proportions, no account is taken of such small things.

I returned to this place on the same boat I went down on, found the 18th encamped four miles from the village of Lake Providence, La, on the banks of the little lake bearing the same name, surrounded by a rich and beautiful country. I found the men of Company B nearly all in robust health, and as I heard some of them express, as tough as boiled owls. I have never seen a like number of men look so entirely healthy; I think nothing but bulletts can fetch them now. I hope to see every one of them safely at home, after so much hard service.

The boys are living on the top of the heap; the country abounds in chickens, turkies and sweet potatoes, all of which are not hard to obtain. The camp is

Mar. 4, 1863 - pg. 2 - cont.

plentifully supplied with good and wholesome food; the water is good: the location airy and healthy. I hope we may find no worse place. Starving out a people with a country like this, is played out and the sooner the idea is abandoned, the less all hands will be deceived in this respect.

We are here for purposes, local in their character, and may remain some time. - We are 70 miles above Vicksburg by water, and nearly forty by land. Our position is good, and hard to approach. The boys are in good spirits, and comparatively contented, but anxiously looking forward to that good time, when we may again return to our homes and friends, and assume the position of citizens, and pursue the avocation of civil life. A war may be so managed and conducted, that almost anything might be more acceptable to those who have the fighting to do.

The aggregate of Company B. is 52; present 46. As it will doubtless be of interest to many of the friends of Co. B., I will append a list of the names of those present for duty, those sick, and a kind of a brief report of the company, showing the present strength, deaths, discharges and character of decimation:

Captain - Thomas A. Jackson.

Orderly Sergeant - R. C. Laird.

Sergeants - H. Farmer, D. A. Rogers.

Corporals - J. R. Knapp, E. T. Frowe,

Privates.

E. Adair

S. Bailey

N. M. Bray

C. H. Cottle

J. W. Chase

R. Dunbar

M. J. Death

B. S. Davis

A. E. Devereaux

A. J. Daughenbaugh

J. Goff

O. Heath

J. W. Hill

T. Mooney

W. W. Newberry

P. Price

E. S. Sisson

F. Smith

Privates.

E. R. Blake.

F. M. Bailey

M. J. Bussey

J. M. Carpenter

J. G. Clapp

J. W. Douglas

W. Denson

G. W. Davis

N. Fountain

J. A. Farmer

H. Hall

E. Hileman

G. S. Loucks

J. W. Moore

A. C. Price

G. H. Phillips

E. Soper

T. Ties

Mar. 4, 1863 - pg. 2 - cont.

P. Vanorman

A. Wallace

J. Willetts

G. W. Webb

J. W. Young

Those present not reported able for duty, are Peter Price, who is quite sick with some kind of fever, but not considered dangerous. Thos. Mooney had a chill, but is better. Daughenbaugh and Frowe are just recovering from measles M. J. Bussey has a sore foot. I know of no other sickness in the company among those present. The health of Co. B must be considered good.

I find by reference to our Company Books some mistakes in regard to deaths, discharges and other casualties. I will wait until this is all straight before reporting the names of Deceased and discharged soldiers.

Absent at Hospitals:

John W. Young,

F. Waite,

John Conklin

W. H. Harding

H. B. Worcester.

I send you a full blown peach blossom, as indication of the climate here. The weather is wet just now, but in hopes it will soon dry off. I will close for this time, hoping to occasionally be able to let the friends of Company B, hear from their friends through the same channel.

I Remain Respectfully Yours,

Thos. A. Jackson,

Cap'n Co. B."



"Letter from the 18th Regt.

'Lake Providence, La. March 24th, 1863.

Friend Mack:

When I last wrote to you I believe I intimated that I would do so again, I will now try to impart for the benefit of the friends of the 18th and more especially those of Co. B. the small amount of items I may be able to bring to mind, most likely to interest them.

First and foremost, I can very thankfully say we are all well, at least there is no sickness to speak of, either in the regiment or company B. This morning our company had not a man in the hospital; one went there this afternoon, on account of a small indisposition. Since I last wrote you, several changes have taken place among us in various matters and things, and some think we are on the eve of still other events soon to transpire of which it is expected as usual, we are to have our full share in the performance.

The channel connecting Lake Providence and the Mississippi is completed, and probably all accomplished that was intended; one thing very certain it has rendered useless an immense tract of the finest country in the south; for all agricultural purposes for this year and perhaps until the end of the war, whether this will be of any very serious injury to the rebel cause, I don't quite know, one thing I do know, that portion of Louisiana submerged by this cause, will not have to occupied by federal troops, and we all know if we had less country to hold and occupy, we could strike oftener and harder blows. I am somewhat inclined to think it is not a bad job. Upon the letting in of the water from the river to the lake, the rise was so rapid that we had to dig out of our first camp on the lake at no snails pace. We have since moved twice, and are now encamped five miles above the village of Providence on the same side of the river near the levee, on not a very favorable spot on account of being low and rather wet. If it should remain dry, we will doubtless do well enough here. The probabilities are we will soon move again down stream.

General Logan's division which has been near us all along had been ordered to Vicksburg. We have no orders yet to move in that direction, but are expecting them, and I know of no one who would object; things hereabouts seem to indicate very active operations there shortly. The river is constantly lined with transports, and gunboats are prowling around every few miles all along the river from Memphis to Vicksburg.

I hope we will soon be in position to allow commerce to follow the flag on the noble old river. We find some curious Union men down here; one old planter not very far from here, on our approach to his plantation undertook to produce evidences of loyalty, by taking the oath, getting protection papers and producing papers pur-

April 8, 1863 - pg. 2 - cont.

porting to have come from, vigilance committees to him from the rebels, distrusting his position at the breaking out of the war. But we have since ascertained that he rigged out a whole company of rebels who are now in the field against us. Another one hid large quantities of bacon and sugar with mules and cattle, among the cane breaks to evade our foraging parties, but through the guidance of the contrabands our foragers figured it out, and brought it in. In a few days the owner came in to our quarters, to take the oath, and ask a government receipt for his property thus used. He said hiding the property, looked a little suspicious, and he was sorry he had done it but that we would not have found it, if it had not been for the niggers; we was of the same opinion. I did not learn whether he procured the receipts or not.

We are in frequent receipt of rumors of anticipated resistance to the draft or conscription act. I hope this may not be the case. I can't see any object in resistance to the government, short of playing into the hands of the rebels, wither by words or deeds. If they were to gain their independence a thousand times, by force of arms, and be acknowledged by all the civilized powers of earth. I feel now as if I could never respect them, and would always have to look upon them as the enemies of civil and religious liberty; but I don't expect to see them acknowledged, I expect to see the Union stand, when the rebels and their sympathisers, aiders and abettors, both north and south, with every species of political fanaticism, and all other isms, of a mischievous or dangerous characters are swept by one broad scroll from the political areaa of the United States government. I hope to see upon their ruins a government, a country, and a Union strong and permanent, based upon principals of eternal justice and liberty, I want to belong to that party and that Union.

I don't believe it would take long to bring it about, if all would make one strong pull together. It is no time to talk politics, and advance the interest of certain parties in or out of power. The plain facts of a dreadful and wicked war are upon us, that is enough to deal with. Let us get the war over, and then we can settle the question of politics, and carry on our civil pursuits at the same time. I am discussing and stretching out my letter, I will close out on this branch for this time, and as I before promised will send a list of those who died and were discharged from Co. B, since its original organization. As you have many of you doubtless noticed, two of our boys have been promoted to lieutenants in Co. B., S. C. Frowe 1st and R. C. Laird 2d lieutenants; Frowe has not reached us. Lieut. Laird has received his commision and entered upon the duties of his office. I will now append a list of names of those killed in action or died of wounds - of those who died of disease and of those discharged by surgeons' certificate and disability.

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Killed in battle or died of wounds:

Hiram E. Bailey, at Shiloh,

William H. Spencer, at Shiloh,

Redmond Maguire, shot in prison,

John P. Bryant, killed at Corinth,

Died in hospitals of disease:

William Barnhouse

John Conklin

John Davis

Harrison H. Hopkins, trans'd to Co. K.

Isiah Kirky

Andrew J. Lucia

Norris C. Perkins

Valentine Worley

Daniel Youngblood

Chester W. Williams

William Hardin

Ezra W. Post

Charles E. Packard

Edward L. Watson

Those discharged originally belonging to Co. B are as follows:

Henry T. Johns, David Aldridge, Geo. W. Holmes, Herman B. Worcester, A. McGinnis, Orrin J. Ellis, Joseph Sanborn, John L. Hunt, Alexander Adair, Samuel C. Baldwin, Alonzo Beedy -K- Thomas J. Batman, -K- Elias Combs, William A. Davis, James A. Fitch -K- Asa W. Heath, John S. Kine -K- Archibald M. Kasson, Joel Nathan Knapp, Albert K. Marsh, Geo. W. Phillips, Franklin A. Rogers, John Q. A. Soper, -K- Ezra H. Stewart -K- Allen Webb, Edward F. Waite, Elbert L. Wright, John W. Young, John S. Steadman, Hiram M. Wright, Zimri Esmay, Peter Price.

Those marked K. were transferred to Company K. and discharged from that company, of those who still remain in Company K, originally belonging to B. are - 1st lieutenant Alexander Jackson 2nd, lieutenant Malcolm Bruner, John Driscoll, William B. Hopkins, Ebenezer A. Sanders. Resignations of officers - Captain Samuel B. Boynton; 2nd lieutenant Jacob Walkey.

The above with the list given before comprises the original organization of Co. B. except Joseph L. Show, Wilber F. Wilder, A.M. Green, Hiram Hitchcock, and Captain C. H. Jackson since promoted to Major. In my last report I mentioned the names of some four or five who have since been discharged.

We are in the midst of a desperate rain and wind storm, the mud is knee deep, I will close, hoping the next time I try to write, circumstances will be more favorable.

Yours &c.

Thos. A. Jackson,

Captain Co. B."

"Letter from the 18th Reg't.

'Camp near Chatanooga, Tenn. November 23d, 1863.

Correspondence of the Independent.

After a long and tiresome march over rivers, hills, and mountains, we have arrived at the real theatre of war - a point perhaps on which centres more real interest and anxiety by the American people than any other spot within our limits, because it is expected that here will be fought the great battle on which depends immeasurable success to the winner, and awful destruction to the loser. Without possession of the country to which this place is the key, the Confederates cannot long maintain a very hopeful contest. It is true they might fall back to Rome or Atlanta, but for the present save their army. It is rumored this morning that they are doing this, but from all I can observe I do not think so. It would, if true make many an anxious soldier breathe freer, because much on all sides is to be dreaded should a pitched battle take place between the immense forces on both sides. There is much activity on both sides manifest lately, and something will shortly take place to either bring on a general engagement, points of advantage gained or lost, or a big foot race, with much less on one side, and perhaps a permanent gain on the other, which will certainly be our side should things take this turn.

We are camped (our whole division) about one mile from the river on the north side and about four miles above Chatanooga. We have had orders for two days to keep three days cooked rations in our haversacks, and prepare for an important movement, this has reference to Sherman's whole corps, of about 40,000 men. For two nights past we have been expecting to make an attempt at crossing in the night, but it is still postponed, and tonight we expect it will be tried. The maneuvering of the enemy is doubtless causing the delay. He is most undoubtedly changing about more or less. Myself with others, watched them moving in column, several hours yesterday. Camps are changed about, and a general shifting observable. The most probable thing I can make out, is that they are extending their lines on our left, to prevent our crossing and a flank movement. Sherman's design is doubtless to attack and drive them from Mission Ridge. This done I think they would leave Lookout Mountain in a hurry. From the hills near our camp, a good view of Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain, and Mission Ridge can be obtained.

But it is useless for me to attempt an accurate description of the situation here, as you certainly have better accounts of it from many other sources, and will have the results of army movements in this quarter much sooner than even many actually in the army themselves. We seldom meet any Wisconsin regiment, in this department. We passed the 26th, which is with Hooker on the other side. We have not found the old 3d, or the 22d, or 31st. The 13th is at Nashville, doing Provost



Dec. 11, 1863 - pgs. 1 and 2 - cont.

duty. Lucky boys, might as well be in Janesville as far as danger is concerned, but this is not their fault, Wisconsin has no better regiments in the field. There are several other regiments from Wisconsin somewhere about here, the 5th battery is near here, and the boys have been visiting the 6th and 12th batteries which are in our Division and with us. We have a little over 100 effective men in the 18th with us, none but effective men were allowed to march. Those with us are Sergeant C.H. Cottle, Corporal M. H. B. Cunningham, Jas. Wilets, Hiram Hitchcock, E. S. Sisson, J. W. Chase, E. R. Blake, S. Bailey, Thos. Mooney, G. H. Phillips, R. Dunbar, A. J. Daughenbaugh, F. G. Smith, O. Heath, N. Fountain, E. Soper, and J. W. Moore are on Division Commissary guard and have been for a month past, and are likely to continue. F. M. Bailey, was left to guard camp equipage at Bridgeport, Blake and Mooney will be left here if we move, as they are not quite well yet. Sergt. Rogers has gone to Wis. on recruiting service. This work could not well fall on a more worthy man. Sergt. Aldridge and Henry Hall left us at our first crossing of the Tennessee river at Chickasaw, on the 1st of the month. The balance of our Co. are in hospitals at Memphis and elsewhere, some in parole camps, and on detached service here and there. Our muster rolls show an aggregate of 47 including two commissioned officers. I don't think we will ever be able to muster over 25 effective men after all return who ever will of this class. There is much interest felt and considerable speculation indulged in respecting the time when we may expect to be mustered out of service as coming under the first class. It is maintained by some that we with the others will be mustered out next June. Others think the date of the mustering in will decide. Will you give us your opinion? If we are run another year to correspond with the past, the mustering out will be a small affair.

The weather is mild, but owing to the late rains it is quite muddy. There seems to be plenty of rations for men, but the horses and mules have to go short, and in most cases look miserable. The means of transportation are not ample enough for the amount of forage necessary for this great army. But wait until we have Mission Ridge and Lookout Mountain cleared of traitors, and a better state of things will speedily bless this army. Deserters are said to be daily coming over in great numbers. It is estimated that Bragg has lost at least 8,000 men in this way. It is the way I should like to end the rebellion.

I should like to speak in detail of the incident of our long march, nearly if not quite 300 miles, of the beautiful streams, the high hills and mountains, rich valleys and of things generally, but at present my time is not sufficient, and I must close. I hope from some pleasant camp on Lookout Mountain or Mission Ridge, I may again be permitted to write, and tell how the peaceful possession of it was gained, and to some small extent to be able to interest some of you at home.

T. A. Jackson."



Church - Brodhead Independent - July 22, 1864

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" M.E. Church - Civil War - Dan Rogers

(2) A Feat - Master Dan Rogers, now about nine yrs. old, son of our friend Rogers in the army delights to indulge his squirrel propensities. A day or two since, he ran up the lightning rod of the M.E. Church to the ball, about 130 feet from the ground, and after taking a bird's eye glance at our growing and already populous village and of its beautiful surroundings, he descended unharmed. "

Business - Brodhead Independent - Nov 2, 1866 pg. 3

Restaurant - Mr. Hunt - Mr. McNair - Fisher's block

( " Restaurant - Hunt and McNair have opened a restaurant in the basement of Fisher's block, where can be had at all hours of the day and evening, a cup of Hot Coffee, Tea, Pie, Confectionery, and especially where one can get a dish of oysters served in any way to suit the taste. The proprietors are bound to keep a first class resort. "

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After a long and tiresome march over rivers, hills, and mountains, we have arrived at the real theatre of war - a point perhaps on which centres more real interest and anxiety by the American people than any other spot within our limits, because it is expected that here will be fought the great battle on which depends immeasurable success to the winner, and awful destruction to the loser. Without possession of the country to which this place is the key, the Confederates cannot long maintain a very hopeful contest. It is true they might fall back to Rome or Atlanta, but for the present save their army. It is rumored this morning that they are doing this, but from all I can observe I do not think so. It would, if true make many an anxious soldier breathe freer, because much on all sides is to be dreaded should a pitched battle take place between the immense forces on both sides. There is much activity on both sides manifest lately, and something will shortly take place to either bring on a general engagement, points of advantage gained or lost, or a big foot race, with much less on one side, and perhaps a permanent gain on the other, which will certainly be our side should things take this turn.

We are camped (our whole division) about one mile from the river on the north side and about four miles above Chatanooga. We have had orders for two days to keep three days cooked rations in our haversacks, and prepare for an important movement, this has reference to Sherman's whole corps, of about 40,000 men. For two nights past we have been expecting to make an attempt at crossing in the night, but it is still postponed, and tonight we expect it will be tried. The maneuvering of the enemy is doubtless causing the delay. He is most undoubtedly changing about more or less. Myself with others, watched them moving in column, several hours yesterday. Camps are changed about, and a general shifting observable. The most probable thing I can make out, is that they are extending their lines on our left, to prevent our crossing and a flank movement. Sherman's design is doubtless to attack and drive them from Mission Ridge. This done I think they would leave Lookout Mountain in a hurry. From the hills near our camp, a good view of Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain, and Mission Ridge can be obtained.

But it is useless for me to attempt an accurate description of the situation here, as you certainly have better accounts of it from many other sources, and will have the results of army movements in this quarter much sooner than even many actually in the army themselves. We seldom meet any Wisconsin regiment, in this department. We passed the 26th, which is with Hooker on the other side. We have not found the old 3d, or the 22d, or 31st. The 13th is at Nashville, doing Provost

Dec. 11, 1863 - pgs. 1 and 2 - cont.

duty. Lucky boys, might as well be in Janesville as far as danger is concerned, but this is not their fault, Wisconsin has no better regiments in the field. There are several other regiments from Wisconsin somewhere about here, the 5th battery is near here, and the boys have been visiting the 6th and 12th batteries which are in our Division and with us. We have a little over 100 effective men in the 18th with us, none but effective men were allowed to march. Those with us are Sergeant C.H. Cottle, Corporal M. H. B. Cunningham, Jas. Willests, Hiram Hitchcock, E. S. Sisson, J. W. Chase, E. R. Blake, S. Bailey, Thos. Mooney, G. H. Phillips, R. Dunbar, A. J. Daughenbaugh, F. G. Smith, O. Heath, N. Fountain, E. Soper, and J. W. Moore are on Division Commissary guard and have been for a month past, and are likely to continue. F. M. Bailey, was left to guard camp equipage at Bridgeport, Blake and Mooney will be left here if we move, as they are not quite well yet. Sergt. Rogers has gone to Wis. on recruiting service. This work could not well fall on a more worthy man. Sergt. Aldridge and Henry Hall left us at our first crossing of the Tennessee river at Chickasaw, on the 1st of the month. The balance of our Co. are in hospitals at Memphis and elsewhere, some in parole camps, and on detached service here and there. Our muster rolls show an aggregate of 47 including two commissioned officers. I don't think we will ever be able to muster over 25 effective men after all return who ever will of this class. There is much interest felt and considerable speculation indulged in respecting the time when we may expect to be mustered out of service as coming under the first class. It is maintained by some that we with the others will be mustered out next June. Others think the date of the mustering in will decide. Will you give us your opinion? If we are run another year to correspond with the past, the mustering out will be a small affair.

The weather is mild, but owing to the late rains it is quite muddy. There seems to be plenty of rations for men, but the horses and mules have to go short, and in most cases look miserable. The means of transportation are not ample enough for the amount of forage necessary for this great army. But wait until we have Mission Ridge and Lookout Mountain cleared of traitors, and a better state of things will speedily bless this army. Deserters are said to be daily coming over in great numbers. It is estimated that Bragg has lost at least 8,000 men in this way. It is the way I should like to end the rebellion.

I should like to speak in detail of the incident of our long march, nearly if not quite 300 miles, of the beautiful streams, the high hills and mountains, rich valleys and of things generally, but at present my time is not sufficient, and I must close. I hope from some pleasant camp on Lookout Mountain or Mission Ridge, I may again be permitted to write, and tell how the peaceful possession of it was gained, and to some small extent to be able to interest some of you at home.

T. A. Jackson."

"Alatoona, Ga. November 8, 1864.

Mr. Editor:

We were attacked very early on the morning of the 5th inst, by the rebel General Grench's division of infantry and eight pieces of artillery.

An outpost of thirty men which I had the honor to command, was attacked a little before two o'clock in the morning, a mile outside the pickets. We fought our way back to the picket line, where our whole regiment, except three companies, were soon deployed as skirmishers, from this time until daylight but little firing was done except our Regiment maintaining their skirmish. Soon after daylight a brisk artillery duel commenced between the rebel artillery and the 12th Wis. Battery. The noble 12th made a bright page of history in this affair. But little else than skirmishing was done by the infantry, while the artillery was kept up vigorously. About ten o'clock every indication pointed to an assault on our works from the Southwest. From this time, every moment increased the severity of the picket firing, and soon the hideous yell of the traitors arose, and they advanced on our works. Terrific and rapid became the firing on both sides. On the rebel hosts came to death and destruction. Our men were equal to the task. They captured a small fort on the south end of the ridge, which we did not intend to hold if heavily besieged. But on they came, to within four rods of the works in which were planted our cannon, but as the rebel wounded say, 'the blackbirds were too thick for them.' they recoiled and fell back, leaving the ground covered with dead and wounded. Thus it was kept up until near 4 o'clock, P.M. when it became evident that they were slowly withdrawing from the place, evidently much disappointed, as there were two millions of rations stored at this point. It was a great object to the hungry Johnnies, and very reluctantly did they leave the much coveted prize.

As near as can be ascertained, they had about 7,000 men around us. Our own force was perhaps a little over 2,000, all told, consisting of the following troops - 4th Minn., 39th Iowa, 18th Wis. 7th, 50th, 57th, and 93d Ill., 2 companies of the 52d Ill., and the 12th Wis. Battery. Our loss in killed, wounded and missing, is over 700. That of the enemy about twice that number. The 39th Iowa, 50th and 93d Ill. lost heaviest in killed and wounded, and the 18th Wis. heaviest in prisoners. Three of our companies, E, F, and I, were in a block house two miles below us, and after 40 hours terrible bombardment, were obliged to surrender. With them were four commissioned officers, capt's. McIntyre and Carpenter and Lieut's Todd and Pope, and 82 men; our killed and wounded, 16; only one in co. B was hurt. Nelson Fountain, from Fondulac, was wounded by a grape shot in the right knee, and had to have his leg amputated above the knee; he will get well.

Nov. 18, 1864 - pg. 2 - cont.

Every man in Co. B did his whole duty here. There were no exceptions this time.

I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of Sergts. Rogers, Cottle and Vannorman. They were conspicuous on the skirmish line, and displayed great energy in maintaining that portion of them. Too much praise cannot be given to the Federals on this occasion.

Gen. Hood's long train of empty wagons brought to haul off our hard tack and pork, were loaded with wounded rebels and left in a hurry to seek their grub somewhere else.

Brig. Gen. Corse commanded in person here, and was wounded, and L. Col. Furtelotte. 4th Minn, commanding this post, displayed the utmost coolness, and was severely wounded. Our own regimental commander, with every other officer in the regiment, showed themselves equal to the occasion. The 12th battery lost about 22 men, including Lieut. Amsden, severely wounded in leg; Q.M. Sergt. Burton was wounded in hand. My sheet is full, and I will stop.

T. A. Jackson."



LUMBER, SHINGLES,  
SASH, DOORS,  
MOULDINGS,  
LATH, LIME,  
TANKS, TILING,  
CEMENT, PAINTS,  
COAL ETC.



BETHANY, MO.  
RIDGEWAY, MO.  
BLYTHEDALE, MO.  
NEW HAMPTON, MO.  
GILMAN CITY, MO.  
KING CITY, MO.  
TRENTON, MO.  
COFFEY, MO.  
BRIMSON, MO.  
MT. MORIAH, MO.

Bethany Mo Dec 41913

Corp Frank A Rogers

My Dear old Pard .

Was delighted to receive your letter to day .Have thought of you often for many years .We all thot you was a dead one .You were such a lively cuss we all thought you would show up somewheres if alive .You are so near the ends of the earth is why we have lost track of you .Brack Munsey lives in Trenton Mo Lew Shores of K lives at Brimson Mo .Little Tom Callahan of C lives at Lemon N D .All Downs died at Unionville IA lately .I attended the GAR Encampment at Chattanooga as Delegate in Sept .15 of our boys were there Bert Murry of B and Stuart were there also Ed Clark our orderly who is Dr Clark of Los angles Cal .We had a good time .John Gaines can give you all names of the boys now living .Clay Put is dead . After the encampment .I went to Atlanta Macon and Anderscnville .Four years ago I went to Nashville Chattanooga Atlanta Macon Columbus Montzomery and saw much of the country we fought over in 64&65 .Sgt Franklin of G died at Kas City some few years ago .In fact few of us are alive to day . A few years ago we had a reunion at Rippon Wis and 92 were present and we lived in 22 States .Hospital Steward John Reid lives at Tecumseh Kas .He and I had our photos taken at Chicaragua standing by our Regt Monument .Will send you one .And you were a Misionary .When I knew you you were a pretty far from being one .In fact you had as much hell in your neck as was at all necessary .You remember the time when you blew up the tent of Co As non comes at Louisville Ky .And when you put the catridge under Munseys Kettle of beans .And when you blew up the regt

# MUNSEY & FREES.

LUMBER, SHINGLES,  
SASH, DOORS,  
MOULDINGS,  
LATH, LIME,  
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COAL ETC.



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2

at Macon Ga with the reb Cannon Powder Say old boy I am on to you .  
And I never gave you away tho Munsey always thot it was me .Didnt he  
claw the hot beans out of his whiskers . Whoopee I always laugh when I  
think of it .Well I havent got much of a family .Two married daughters  
Two Grandchildren one a girl and one boy now 24 years old and is Mana  
ger of my New Hampton lumber Yard .My Soninlaw Crossan is sick if he  
were well I would be at Rockport Texas shooting Ducks and Geese  
I belong to the Port Bay Hunting and Fishing Club and shoot there evry  
winer .This is on the Gulf of Mexico and we get all the Oysters out of  
the bay we want and live on game .I gain in wt 10 to 15 # evry trip.  
This keeps me healthy and saves Doctor bills .Ex Gov Peck of Wis is one  
of the club .He wrote Pecks Bad Boy.100 of us own the whole works .  
I was in Monroe last May at the unveiling of the Soldiers Monument .  
Saw Major Howland at Rippon and as usual he was DRUNK.Do you remember  
the time when we were at Louisville Ky and you escorted him and Cap Rob  
inson to Caps tent and tumbled them in one on top of the other both glo  
riously DRUNK and whooped for all the boys to come and see them .They  
wree like the Indian.They were not lost Teepe was lost.We were cursed  
wth too many drunken Oficers .I have talked with Gen Jo Wheeler CSA  
and he told me that we fought two Brigades on May 9 64 Allens and Dibrells  
You know we only had our regt and the 2nd & 4th Ind and the 2nd was on  
ly 4 Cos .Mc Cook was drunk and kept the 1st Brigade from helping us .  
I have met some of the 8th Texas who captured La Grange now living at  
San Antonio Tex .That is the rebs .La Grange is in New York and is a  
broken old man.Whishey and Woomen ..Write me again .Glad you are alive  
Have mourned you as dead .Youre old pard *Ed S. Munsey*





Jan 1864 Co. G. 75<sup>th</sup> Wis. Cav. 1<sup>st</sup> Div 2<sup>nd</sup> Regt  
Bowling Green Ky

1. Pleasant and warm was in camp all day turned my horse over and got my corporals warrant and was detailed to go to Lewisville after horses there was thirty five off us and Lieut. Baker in charge

Jan. 2. Cool and pleasant we took our saddles down to the depot at Bowling Green and at 2 P.M. we took the train for Cincinnati and got there at 12 o'clock that night

3. Warm and nice for Jan we left the train and went in the military Pigeon Carters to guard prisoners and we had a good nice warm barracks and not much to do.

Jan 4. Cooler but pleasant I was detached with 19 others to take 1040 reb. prisoners to camp near Ohio and we got to Paducah, Ky. at 12 o'clock at night and changed cars for Columbus Ohio Lieut Baker let me take my tent mats along and we had a fine time so far

2 Jan 5 warm we got to Richmond Ind and one of the trains went by the way of Dayton and our section went by the way of Piquay. we arrived at Columbus and out to Camp Chase at Dark and turned over the prisoners and when they were put in the prison we were relieved from duty as guards the Lieutenant told me to meet him in two days at Jeffersonville Ind. so my tent mate and self we put in the eve at Columbus It was the first time in near two years that I had been north of the Ohio river into Gods country so I tried to make the most of it. at the hotels and restaurants they would not let any of us pay for a thing during the trip in Ohio and Ind. it sure was a picnic

Jan 6. Cool we left for Indianapolis at 1 P.M. and went via Dayton had dinner in Dayton and the bill were always paid for as usual arrived at Indianapolis at 10, A.M. the next day.



3 Jan 7 warm and pleasant went to the soldiers home and staid until dark. saw a good many of the 18 who on they way back to the front from their veteran furlough and cousin John was with them. I paid a coal widow one dollar to put on my coals. Scherer was for me we took in the place and took the 10 P.M. train for Louisville Ky and got to our barracks at day light the next morning we there had a good time and improved it the few days we were in God's country.

Jan 8 Cold the snow is on the ground we were in our barracks all day I went to the exchange barracks and had a short visit with cousin John and the rest of the 18 boys of Co. B.

Jan 9 warm it thawed some to day was off from duty all day and did nothing all day but but write a letter home to mother and the children there was four men detailed from our barracks for prison guard.

Jan 10 Cold as blazes was off from duty all day. we drew five days rations and cousin John was down to see me and we took in the whole place. I got a pail to make coffee in.



Jan 11 warm and pleasant we was  
lived from duty and got transportation to  
to Nashville and the next day started for Nashville  
1 P.M. and we were ordered to go at 2 A.M. the  
morning.

Jan 12 cold we went over to the depot  
but the 65 mi was on the 7 O'clock train  
we had to wait until the 1 P.M. train  
for Nashville and I was in charge of  
Guard that was guarding the saddle and  
supplies and blankets.

Jan 13 we arrived at Nashville at  
clock that night and we had to lay  
the depot platform until morning  
It was cold as the very devil but  
soldiers is supposed to stand everything  
comes their way and no questions  
asked.

Jan 14 still cold had to wait until  
m. before we could go into camp we got  
tents up just at dark we had to go two  
to get poles to put up our tents with but  
was all in the contract



5 Jan 15 warmer we drew five days  
rations and 10 days rations of wood we  
staid in camp all day. we got some boards  
and fixed up our tent and I made a fire place  
so we had it pretty good for us and made it  
to stay in and keep warm. my feet were very  
sore. Jan 16 still warm there was 20 detailed  
out of our detachment to cut wood untill further  
orders. I finished the fire place it was in  
good shape the next day the weather  
froze it out then to build a fire place but  
not so with your uncle I see.

Jan 17 colder but raining  
there was 15 of the boys detailed to work  
on the turn pike from the rail road to the  
river and they were relieved at dark  
Jan 18 cold but pleasant was in  
camp all day I was detailed to take the  
sick to the doctors every morning at  
sick call at 4 am.

Jan 19 still cold was out in  
the country most all day after sick call  
it began to get colder towards night



6 Jan 20 cold but rainy all day  
there was ten men detailed to work on the  
pike again drew 5 days rations to day  
at noon was in camp all day

Jan 21 still raining and cold all day  
was in camp all day there was no  
details to day from our detachment  
so we only cooked eat and tried to keep warm

~~Jan 22 still raining and cold all day~~  
not have anything to do after sick call  
at 2 P.M. some of the christian association  
came to our camp and gave us some papers

Jan 23 still cold drew ten days  
rations of wood and there was 15 men  
detailed to work on the road and they  
all jumped their job and put to camp again  
and then the Colonel had the whole band  
in camp detailed and sent out on  
the road by having the sick to look  
after I had no road work or camp work  
to do

Jan 24 still cold and broke and  
myself went and got boards and made



7 a place to cook and eat in I got it about half built that day

Jan 25 still cold finished the kitchen and dining room to day it was a great deal better then and more like home. we had our supper in the new part that night. we drew five days rations to day five days saw belly five days hard tack one days rice one days beans five days coffee. sugar. salt. and pepper and five cornbolls this is the regular bill of fare.

Jan 26 still cold but pleasant went out into the country. and helped put up the half a day and got my supper and two dollars in cash. it was hard work in your mind the ice was two inches thick and I had to pack it in the ice house as fast as two one horse rigs could haul it over a mile.

Jan 27 colder stayed in camp all day took the risk to the doctors in the morning as usual



8 Jan 28 cold and snowing took  
the sick at sick call to the doctors stairs  
in the tent all the rest of the day put in the  
time as usual when in camp playing seven  
up or old sledge and snake

Jan 29 warmer went out and packed  
Dee in the afternoon for my supper and  
200 had to go about two miles to the Dee  
house from camp.

Jan 30 still cold took the sick up  
at sick call. Packed Dee in the afternoon  
for the usual supper and 200 it was easy  
to get that way.

Jan 31 warmer went over to  
Nashville in the forenoon. was in camp  
all the afternoon. my feet still bothered  
me a good deal our camp was called the  
Canaby barrack and was across the  
Cumberland river from Nashville in  
Edgefield Tenn.



Feb 1 1864  
was a delict to work on the pike I was  
in camp all day.

Feb 2 cooler again was in camp  
all day rec'd orders to pack up and  
leave at 9 P.M for nashvill and take a  
boat for East port, ala.

Feb 3 could not get on the boat  
so stayed in camp all day I went  
to nashvill and bought some cigars  
Tobacco and Gingers bread to sell on the  
trip to east port

Feb 4 cold and rain was in  
camp still got orders to march at 3 P.M.  
but the order was canceled so staid  
in camp the rest of the day.

Feb 5 still cool was in camp  
all day in the afternoon rec'd orders  
to be ready to go to nashvill and  
take the boat at 9 A.M. the next  
morning



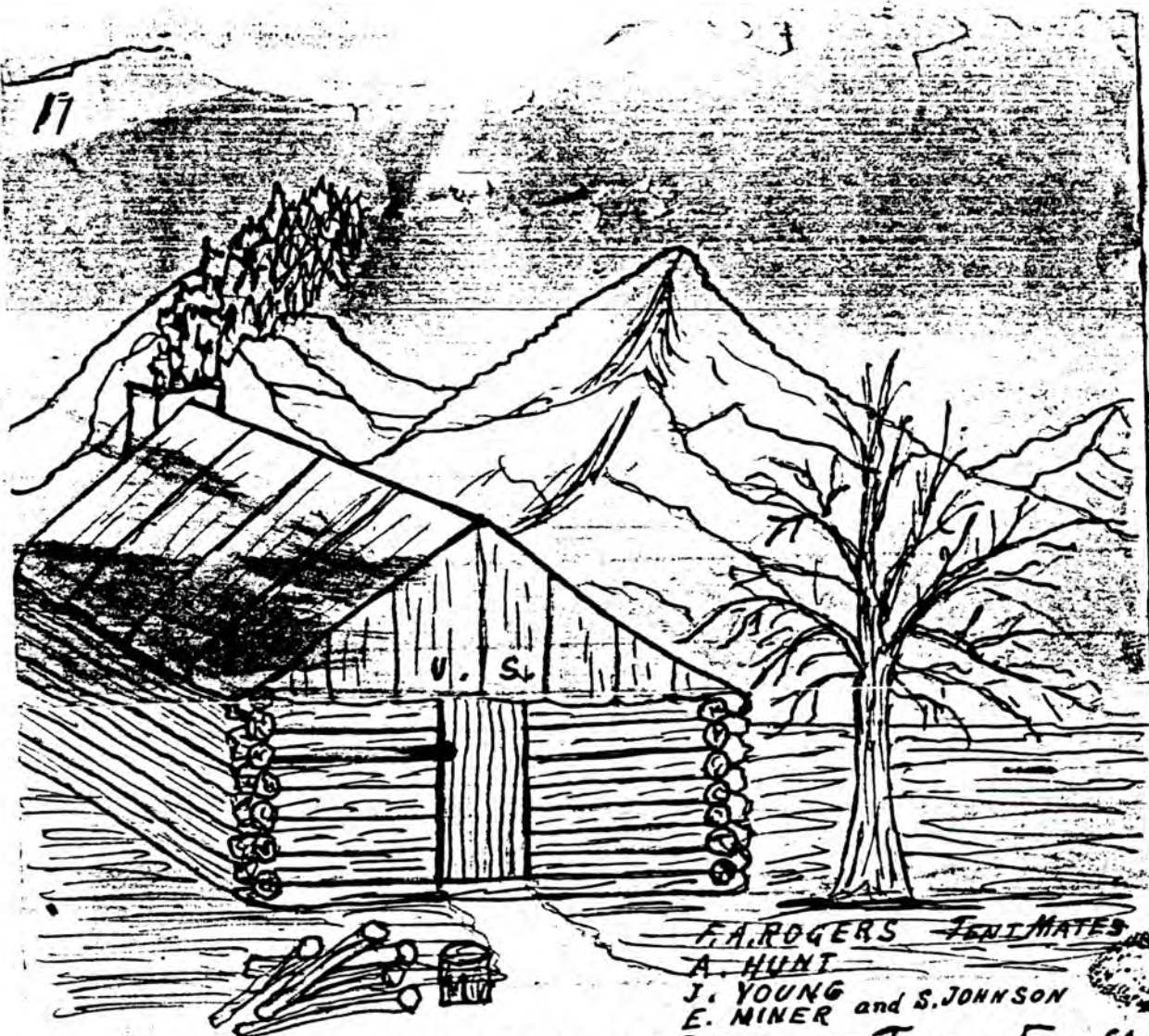
10 Feb 6 got order to pack up and strike tents, went down to the river and took the boat for east point had to stay on the boat untill next morning so went to the theatre that evening.

Feb 7 cool but windy started down the Cumberland at 9 A.M. arrived at the Tennessee river that evening had a nice trip so far sold near all my cigars, tobacco and ginger bread the first day and cleared \$25.00 on the investment so far.

Feb 8 cool and snowed some started up the Tennessee arrived at Paducah at 2 P.M. stopped for coal and went up town and bought more cigars tobacco and ginger bread.

Feb 9 coal was here in 62 on our way to Shiloh or Pittsburg landing now was on the same run only to go further up the river past Pittsburg in the after noon.





F. A. ROGERS TENTMATES  
A. HUNT  
J. YOUNG and S. JOHNSON  
E. MINER

WINTER QUARTERS EASTPORT, TENN. FEB. 65.

Feb 10 arrived in east part in the afternoon  
joined the regiment and commenced to put  
up our tent cut logs upon the mountain  
side here down in the snow. then  
split them in two and put the flat side  
in then put our tent over that built  
a fire place in the rear put our  
bunks on the sides made three log



is out off state we split off the  
chinks the boys then plastered with  
it was the only try that in the  
a command. but the boys had  
ask that were with me as play freeze  
so it was wash we only stayed  
four weeks then we crossed  
river to Chickasaw Landing Miss,  
next will start from Chickasaw  
a can see it was not all  
hionice to be a soldier in  
to 65. Reminiscences of the service  
my son Charles DeRogers to have  
then I have been mustered out  
the next will be the Wilson said  
and the capture of Jeff Davis and  
the close of the war  
Father





Lincoln assassinated April 14 1865  
we received the message three days  
after as we were on the march yet  
for naught



Head Quarters 1<sup>st</sup> Wisc. Cav. 1<sup>st</sup> Div. 2<sup>nd</sup> Reg. M.D.T.

Calhoun, Ga. Oct 25. 1864 Turned our horses over to  
Stoneman. And took the train for Nashville. Tenn  
to draw new horses, and reinforce Thomas  
arrived in Nashville Nov. 1. could not get any  
horses so staid for Lewisville. Ken. for  
horses. Voted for Honest. Abe on the train  
to Lewisville, it was my first vote for  
President I was 18 years 6 months and 25 days  
old when I cast my vote.

Arrived in Lewisville and went into camp  
south of town. The 61 boys was discharged  
and that left 12 men in my Co. G. 11  
62 and 63 men and self I was the only  
veteran in the company the rest of the  
companies were about the same.

After the 61 boys had gone home there  
was enough one year men sent from  
the state to fill the companies up to 85 men  
per Co.



after the one year men were mustered in  
 we drew horses, and broke them in and  
 also the one year men, and staid in  
 camp drilling the balance of the month. I  
 drew thirteen months pay and three 62<sup>00</sup>  
 instalment on my veteran bounty \$384<sup>06</sup>  
 I kept 20<sup>00</sup> sent Allen 20<sup>00</sup> sent mira 20<sup>00</sup>  
 sent mother 34<sup>00</sup> and sent the 300<sup>00</sup> of a balance  
 to mother to pay off the mortgage on the  
 home.

Head Quarters Louisville, Ky.

Dec. 1, 1864 had orders to start for Nashville  
 Tenn to reinforce Gen Thomas there against  
 Rebel Gen Hood. but the way things turned  
 out instead of nashville it has been put  
 down in history as the Lyons Raid in  
 western Kentucky.

Friday Dec. 1 cool but pleasant drilled two  
 hours in forenoon, and drew arms for  
 the new men in the afternoon

Dec. 2 <sup>1964</sup> warm drew clothing in forenoon and received orders to be ready to march on one hours notice. And stayed in camp all the afternoon.

Dec 3 Warm started on the march for Nashville at 8. a.m. and marched 16 miles and camped by the side of the rail road for the night

Dec 4 warm and pleasant started on the march at 7. a.m. and marched 18 miles and went into camp.

Dec 5. Cool and rain. marched 16 miles forded salt river and went into camp near the rail road.

Dec 6 Cool started on the march early in the morning, and marched through Elizabethtown about 10. a.m. marched 18 miles and went into camp and it began to get cold as the S-P

Dec 7 cold we started on the march at 8. a.m. marched to Murfreesville and went into camp it began to get colder

Dec 9 Cold and commenced to snow about the middle of the forenoon and rec'd orders to lay over that day. drew five days rations.

Dec 9 cold started on the march early in the morning and forded Green river marched 18 miles and went into camp

<sup>Sunday</sup> Dec 10 Cold started on the march at sunrise. marched 12 miles and went into camp. and some of the boys froze their hands and feet. it was bitter cold all day.

Dec 11 Bitter cold started on the march at 9 a.m. marched 13 miles to Bowling Green and went into camp for the night.

Dec 12 Cold rec'd orders to stay in camp for three or six weeks. Got our tents up and camp all fixed. rec'd orders to saddle up. and go after rebel general Lyons and marched 13 miles to Franklina Ky.



Dec 13 Wazimen started on the march for Russellville and got there at dark marched 25 miles and Gen. McCook met us with the 3<sup>rd</sup> Brigade of the 5, 6 & 7<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Cavalry and the 18<sup>th</sup> and battery of 18 pounder Rodman guns. That made our force of six regiments and one battery our brigade was the 1<sup>st</sup> Wis. 2<sup>nd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Indian Cav, we drew 5 days rations

Dec 14 Cool started early in the morning for Hopkinsville, where Gen. Lyons was with 8,000 men and one battery we had 7,000 and one battery we marched untill 10 o'clock at night and stopped to get supper, and at 1 o'clock we started on the march again, and we got to Hopkinsville at day light.

Dec 15. Cool started on the march and got within half a mile of the town at 2 m. size, and drove in the reb pickets and had quite a fight with them, and took 20 prisoners and one piece of artillery, and drove them out of town, and then went into camp we had 9 men wounded and one killed



Dec 16 cold we started after the Rebs  
early in the morning, and followed them until  
11.0 O'clock at night, when we came to the Green  
river, and the rebs had burned part of the  
bridge so we had to rebuild it so went into  
camp. And Gen Mc Cook went back with the  
3<sup>d</sup> Brigade and 1<sup>st</sup> Indiana battery.

Dec 17 cold started early in the morning  
and marched 18 miles, but did not get a  
sight of the rebs, and went into camp, and  
we had to live on parched corn as our  
rations were gone.

Dec 18 started on the march at sun rise  
we marched to green river. the rebs had been  
all got across again. We had quite a  
skirmish with them, and went into  
camp I went out foraging and got  
one chicken to go with our parched  
corn. we had to go through a number  
of swamps on the march and quite a  
bit of snow

Dec 19 We stayed in camp all day and at night went to the river but could not cross so we went back to the old camp for the night we still had parched corn for supper. Dinner and breakfast usual we were beginning to get used to it. It snowed in the night and then turned cold.

Dec 20 Cold started at sun rise went to the river and got across about noon and marched until after dark and went into camp. and commenced to parch corn for supper when we received orders to be ready to march at 2 O'clock at night

Dec 21 Cold as the old saying. and we marched from 2 O'clock until 2 the next afternoon without any thing to eat. then we stopped and parched corn for dinner. after dinner we started again and marched till long in the night

Dec 22 Cold started on the march at day light. we got to Hartford about 4 P.M. The rebels had burned the court house. it was about half burned when we drove them out

my tent mate and I we waited until  
after the command had marched through then  
we went in the basement in the rear of a house  
and I found one ham. we got a dozen  
mackerel and our haversack full of crackers  
at a little store. when we got about a mile  
out of town in going thro' a swamp I got  
wet up to my waist and it was 10 o'clock at  
night. before we came to a house and we  
built a fire in the fireplace. the family had  
left. I got my clothes dry then we got ham  
and crackers for supper then we started to  
find the regiment. we caught up with them  
in camp at 1 o'clock. I had frozen both of  
my feet.

Dec 23 Cold as the 1st started at 2 o'clock  
one hour after we found the regiment but  
such is soldiering not all a picnic.  
marched all day and until 9 at night then  
went into camp. we left the sick and after  
supper on parched corn we started on the  
march again



Dec 23<sup>9</sup> marched all night and camped six miles out from Elisabeth Town. went into camp had just got our saddles off when word came that Lyons had taken two train of cars in town and was getting ready to burn the court house. Brots and saddles was blew we saddled up and started on a charge from camp run our horses into town drove Lyons out on the marshville side six miles. Then come back into town and camped in town that night we took some prisoners during the skirmish I was detailed to take them down to the county jail that evening. we got plenty to eat after nearly three weeks on parched corn

Dec 24 Christmas nice and sunshiny the 3<sup>rd</sup> brigade.. relieved us this mornning and we started for Bowling Green at 9 A.M. as we were marching through town a lady came out of a house and gave me a pie for christmas I cut in three pieces and gave my two tent mates a piece. we marched 15 miles and went into camp.



Dec 25 warm started at day light and marched to mumpfordvill and went into camp and drew the first rations since the 13<sup>th</sup> and saw belly and hard tack and coffee was good and it hurt punch came all hollow and in fact that was the way we felt all hollow

Dec 26 warm and pleasant stayed in camp all day, and had a good days rest my feet were so sore that I could hardly walk.

Dec 27 warm and pleasant we stay in camp untill noon, when we marched down to the river and was ferried across, we marched 12 miles and went into camp after dark, about two miles from the river

Dec. 28 Warm and pleasant we started early in the morning and march to cave city and went in camp, we got to cave city at 1. P.M. This days march is an easy one

Dec 29 Cool but pleasant marched  
thirteen miles and went into camp

Dec 30 still warm Two of the boys and  
self had to walk, for our harness was all  
in one had to walk 14 miles to ~~Bowling-~~ Bowling-  
green went to the regiment which had gone  
into camp

Dec 31 Warm and pleasant stayed in  
camp all day. dress ration and had  
~~my~~ <sup>my</sup> harness examined, and ~~they~~ <sup>he</sup> was  
condemned and I had orders to turn him  
over the next day. It is 20 days since  
we left Bowlinggreen for Hopkewell out of  
35 boys in the company 35 answered to  
roll call to day the balance for dead  
the rest in the hospital with frost bit feet  
and hands one family of Father and 4 sons  
the father and three sons were dead. the  
twelve of us off the old boys were on  
look but slightly deformed with frost bits  
but still in the ring so ended the  
~~mission~~ of your son the toughest

from week of <sup>survive</sup> ~~survive~~ that I had been  
up against.

### Synopsis

Gen. Hood had sent Gen. Lyons into  
western Kentucky for horses and recruits  
but Gen. McCook with the 3<sup>rd</sup> Brigade  
of the 1<sup>st</sup> Division of his cavalry had  
crowded Lyons so close that he had  
to get back into Tennessee and did not  
get any horses or recruits. what made  
it so hard on us was there are so many  
swamps in that part of Ky.

J. A. Rogers corp. Co. G. 1<sup>st</sup> Wis  
Cav. 1<sup>st</sup> Division 2<sup>nd</sup> Brigade, Army  
of the Tennessee.

Cut from 64 diary will send some more to his  
son J. A. Rogers as a souvenir of 64 to 65 from his father



Eastport.  
Camp ~~at~~ Eastport Tenn Feb 1865 7  
in winter quarters

We staid in our quarters from Feb 15 to March 10  
the longest time we were in winter quarters in 63.64  
and 65 I built a Dutch bake oven, and told the  
boys about the time I would get it so that we  
could use it there we would move camp we  
~~and~~ ~~it~~ ~~was~~ ~~when we~~

received orders to break camp, and we moved  
across the Tennessee river to Chickasaw Landing  
Miss. and went into camp there. there was  
nothing but the usual daily drill, graze horses  
and camp duty untill March 21 when we got  
to be ready to march at twenty minutes notice  
we drew rations for ourselves and horses  
and 60 days rations of Sugar, Coffee and Salt  
and 120 rounds of ammunition for our carbines  
and 30 rounds for our revolvers, and ground  
our sabres fourteen inches from the points  
cleaned and oiled our arms, drew two extra  
pair of horse shoes and nails

moved our overcoats and wool blankets and  
tents over to the Quarters nearer to be sent back  
to Nashville until fall. as we were to march  
as light as possible. we took no wagon  
train except the ammunition and pontoon train  
for we were to cut loose from our base of  
supplies and depend on forage from the  
country ~~that we were to march through~~

Wilson's raid through Miss. Alabama  
and Georgia

March 22 we left camp at 5 am and  
at 5-30 we started on what is known as the Wilson's  
raid. It was warm and pleasant. marched.

fifteen miles to Duka Miss. and was met  
there by the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Divisions and the  
4<sup>th</sup> Regular Battery and the Chicago band  
of that Battery. we were in the 1<sup>st</sup> Div  
and had the 18<sup>th</sup> Ind. Battery of six 18 pound  
rod man rifle guns. We camped on the south  
side of the place on a creek. we went over the  
old battle ground of the battle of Duka of 62  
when Rosecrance defeated the rebels.



(3)

march 23 started on the march at 5:45 a.m.  
and our 8th Troop took the road to Prosser, Ala.  
with the 2nd Div in the advance marched fifteen  
miles and went into camp. There was  
detailed six men from each company to  
garage during the day for various such as  
could be found to be detailed at night when  
we got into camp I was in charge of the  
detail from my company the detail was  
for every day while on the march.

the pioneer corps had to cut the road  
for the command near all day and it  
was very muddy and bad for the  
artillery and wagon train.

24 Cloudy we started at 5 a.m. on the  
march about noon we charged past our  
pontoon train and marched twenty  
miles and went into camp on a small  
creek at the foot of the Blue Ridge  
mountains.

25 warm and pleasant marched 25 miles  
and camped on the mountains had one

hurt of co & by a stab of a tree falling  
on him and his horse just as we were going  
into camp. had two of our scouts wounded  
one in the face. hand, and side, but not  
dangerous. went through Prosper about  
noon and took 18 prisoners. went into  
camp in the after noon not far from  
Prosper. we had no men hurt in the skirmish.

26 Started at 6 a.m. march twenty miles  
and camped on Hawkins plantation. had  
a nice place and plenty on it. took all  
of his wheat to the mill. and ground it  
and then issued it out to the men  
butchered enough cattle and hogs so the  
men had a plenty. we made a slaughter yard  
~~of the place~~

27 Crossed the Black Warrior river and  
had a good many of the horses drown<sup>ed</sup>  
but none of the men. drew 5 days rations  
of coffee and sugar. and got corn for our  
horses for two days. there was on the Hawkins  
plantation to be sent the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Indiana 1<sup>st</sup> Wis. 5. 6 & 7 Ky  
18<sup>th</sup> in Battery the Chicago Board of Trade Battery & Iowa  
and 9 regiment of the 2<sup>nd</sup> div so it took some meat & flour



March 27 continued march ten miles  
pleasant in forenoon rain in afternoon  
we burned two of the Red Mountain iron  
works and then went into camp.

28 marched 32 miles today  
burned all the Red Mountain iron works  
and coal works struck the R.R. at 9 A.M.  
and destroyed the bridges and cut its  
pleasant all day could see fires as far  
as you could see all day long where  
the other two divisions were burning iron  
and coal works and cotton gins and houses  
we camped near Monticello and went  
back to town and got corn for our horses  
we put in four days in the red mountains  
destroying iron and coal work so the rebels  
could not run their machines shops and  
arsenals and gun works.

March 31 marched about 8 miles the 2<sup>nd</sup> Div had  
a good deal of skirmishing to do. camped about  
two miles from water had to carry water in  
canteen to cook with and for coffee.

April 1 started at 4 A.M. marched 8 miles<sup>6</sup>  
and my division was ordered to Centerville  
8 miles away to burn the bridge so that Gen  
Lyle could not cross to reinforce Forrest  
at Selma. My battalion under Major Shipman  
was in the advance. When we had gone  
ten miles on the march one man was sent  
back with dispatches for reinforcements after  
him another was sent back with the orders  
and in about 20 minutes I was sent back  
with the same orders I got back and delivered  
the orders to the brigade commander and  
went back with rest of the brigade we  
never heard of the first two men since  
they left the regiment with the dispatches  
the jammers got them all right and I  
thought I would not get through as the  
woods was full of them. We got 18 p.m.  
at Centerville and burned the bridge just  
in time. I had charge of the picket post  
that night I gave a nigger a German



silver ring for six dozen of eggs  
for supper

7

April 2 Still on picket an old  
Vermont school teacher came to the post  
in the morning and wanted me to have  
the boys come with him to breakfast so  
I sent part of the post with him and  
after they got back I took the rest and  
went and had our breakfast, and when  
I was ready to go back he gave me  
a lot Sunday school papers to take to  
the post for the boys to read, and  
when the relief came we took the papers to  
camp. we had left a few plank on  
the bridge so we could cross a foot as  
we had a picket post across the river in  
the afternoon we took all the plank off  
and destroyed the bridge so it could not  
be used at 4:30 P.M. 2 ~~divisions~~ <sup>divisions</sup> of Johnnies  
came in sight across the river  
with a battery of 32 pounders and we

8  
had quite a brush with them but they  
had to take ~~us~~ and we them at long range  
we had 4 killed and some wounded in our  
regiment. the 2<sup>nd</sup> indian lost pretty heavy as  
they were in the thickest of it. we were supporting  
the battery we fell back about six miles  
and went into camp at 12 at night and  
one of my tent mates was taken very  
sick.

April 3. while at 2:50 <sup>2 p.m.</sup> A.M. not  
much sleep marched 35 miles and got  
within twelve miles of Selma and went  
into camp had two men taken  
prisoners too day.

April 4 started at 4 A.M. and  
marched back 30 miles to guard our  
wagon train. pontoon train and  
ammunitions into Selma. for Taylor with  
his two divisions was trying to cut our  
train off from Selma got to the train  
just at dark and went into camp



April 5 started on the march at 5 a.m.  
marched 6 miles. halted and chew five days  
rations. then started on the march and at  
night camped on one old camp ground  
within twelve miles of selma.

The 2<sup>nd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Div had taken selma  
the day before and lost five hundred men  
took three thousand prisoners and left  
five hundred dead and wounded to lie  
in the trenches. the same evening the  
soldiers in our prov guards of 25  
members twenty miles out from selma  
for thirty miles out from selma it was  
a running fight no dismounting and  
fighting apart as usual with cavalry

April 6 started on the march at  
6 a.m. and arrived at selma at noon and  
went to the east side of town and went  
into camp. and it rained as hard as it  
could come down. about dark and it  
cleared away. in the evening we went to  
town to blow up the arsenal.

we burned all the machine shops and foundry<sup>10</sup>  
and government buildings blew up the powder  
works and magazines. till the arsenal for the  
last we were all day taking shells out of the  
arsenal and dumping them in the Alabama  
river when we set fire to the arsenal there  
was one magazine we had not found  
and when the fire got into that there was  
a scattering in the streets. there were two  
deaths and two citizens killed. the first  
clatter out of the box. Gen Forrest saw  
the river here and got away from us.

The rebels made everything from a pistol  
to a siege gun here and all kind of  
ammunition we destroyed the whole works  
we was two days burning and blowing up  
buildings

April 7 I was part on the prison guard  
we let the boys our boys out off the cell.  
prison some had been there for over a  
year then we put the 3,000 prisoners in the  
bull pen in the place off our boys



there were 35 families in this part off the town from wis. They were there before the war, and rather than go in the reb army they went into the machine shop, the one where I made my head quarters was from ~~Chapel Hill~~. I was down by the river where they tested there were 2 or 3 there had one it in gun on the machine were testing I had five men with me from 21 that night some of the command crossed the river when the rebs broke the pontoon bridge. By putting trees in the river above the town. He stay up the printing press called the rebel and all their type it was buried in the cemetery.

April 8 Twenty years old to day; had my men on guard yet as we could not all get across the river. we burned of cotton gins and warehouses to day. at 11 P.M. recd orders to have the guards ready to cross the river as soon as the last off the army had got across. we went to the river and just as we got there the rebs had broken the bridge again

1<sup>st</sup> 20 we went back where we had been  
stopping and went to bed again

April 9 Started at 4 A.M. crossed  
the river and started for Montgomery, Ala.  
we caught up with our regiment about noon  
we had two skirmishes with the rebs  
we camped on a large plantation at 10 P.M. I  
was detailed to take a squad of men and go ~~the~~ miles  
out in the country where there was a lot of mules  
16 of them were hid. we got the mules and returned  
to camp at 12 O.C. and after getting my supper and  
feeding my horse I went to bed

April 10 started at 4 A.M. and  
skirmished with the rebs for thirty miles  
Had five men wounded in the company killed  
Five rebs and took a good many prisoners  
went into camp within six miles of  
Montgomery. We cleaned our arms drew  
more ammunition prepared fire dispositions  
as we expected to have a hot time taking  
the place the next day. for our Div was  
in the advance and our regt in the advance  
and our battalion in the advance of all



we had to go through a swamp of two miles after the bridge had been prepared that the rebels had burned during the day.

April 11 started on the march at 5 a.m. when we were within three miles of the capital the citizens met us and surrendered the place. The command was halted and enough men from my battalion was selected for provost guards. I was from co G. we went in ahead of the command I raised the stars and stripes on the capital building at 8 a.m. after I had put up the flag I was told to pick out what men I needed and to go with Major Lamee (rebel) and do provost duty until further orders. I made my quarters with the major and stationed my men in different parts of the town they had to report to me once a day and I had to make the round once a day I had my breakfast with a man named Parley a steam boat capt after breakfast I went the major's place was next to Parley's I had a shave and hair cut and my clothes cleaned and boots blacked by the major's barber then the

14

Took me to my room and there was a boiled shirt and standing collar and tie on the bed a box of cigars and decanter of brandy on the dresser the major said this room and contents are yours. So I put on the boiled shirt and collar and tie. when I went the rounds about noon I found all the boys togged out as I had been. at noon the major and self had our lunch together. The major done everything he could to make it pleasant. he was not a rebel at heart but his property was there and his interest was at stake there he was a west point graduate so he knew all the leading officers in both the union and rebel armies at dinner time the major said the Ails would be with us or in other word he said Nat. and Kit would be with us he said the reason they were not with us at lunch was he did not know but the union soldiers were as bad as the rebels and he would not let the girls go on the streets when the rebels were in the place



so when we went down to the dining room  
 for dinner the girls were there and the major  
 introduced me to them after we were through  
 the major said he would have to go down-  
 town for the evening and told the girls to  
 make it as pleasant as they could for me  
 so that I would not get lonesome so we went  
 up to the parlor and the girls played the piano  
 and sang some pieces then we went into  
 the library and they picked out some of the  
 books and read some out of them Kit was  
 about my age and mat was about two years  
 younger Kit was in the college at Baranah when  
 sherman and (Father) took the place and the  
 major had her come home. He had one older  
 daughter married to Lieut Washington in  
 the rebel army. I did not see her as she  
 was up stairs with a few days old baby. I  
 went out of town towards the latter part of the  
 afternoon to the field hospital our men had  
 a fight just out of town in the afternoon  
 and I went out to see some of the wis boys

were wounded and there was a good many wounded of the comant and a lot of the rebels. There were a good many killed on both sides. The dead had been buried before I got out there. we burned three steamers and all the government ware houses and cotton.

April 12 still at the majors was having the time of my life all day visited the guards twice during the day and the boys were all having a good time.

April 13 still at the majors decided at 2 P.M. to report with the guards at the capital at 4 P.M. the major and the girls did not want me to go. he said all his boys were girls and if it was so I could stay he keep me as his son. he gave me \$50.00 and told me if I was wounded or taken prisoner to get word to him and he would soon have me back there. The girls took my haversack and filled it up with chicken and ham sandwiches. I had lost my canteen the day before we



17

The place on the skirmish they found  
a C.S.A. canteen of three broths in cans and  
filled it up with milk the major also gave a  
bottle of brandy. and at 3-30 P bid them good  
bye and took the guards and departed at  
4 at the capitol. we left at 4-30 P.M and marched  
untill 10-30 and went into camp

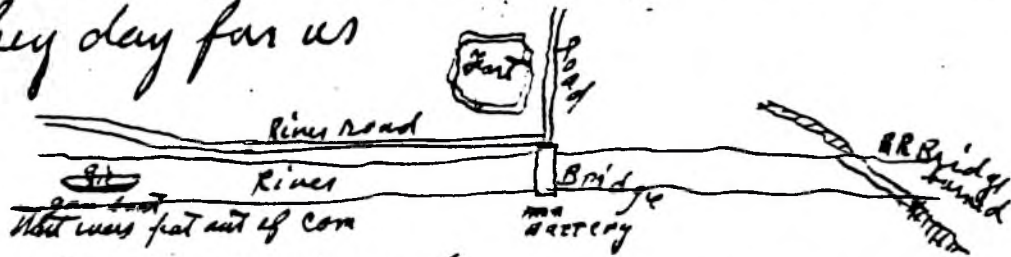
14 started at day light caught up  
with the regiment that evening in front off  
Columbus Ga. the command had went from  
montgomery ala. to west point Ga. had captured  
and destroyed every thing there that would help  
carry on the war and then to columbus Ga

15 our artillery was shelling the  
rebs. at columbus off and on all day they put  
one gun boat out of commission. we had a  
good deal of skirmishing during the day  
the rebs burned the railroad bridge. the  
wagon bridge was a covered bridge they  
lined it with cotton and saturated it  
with turpentine and tar. so to burn it  
if they see that the fort on our side of

18  
rivers could not hold it they had three  
guns double charged with grape and canister  
at the end of the bridge on the columbus  
side of the river. one road went in at  
the end of the bridge on our side of the  
river and one road up the river on the  
lower side of the bridge the fort with  
three Phosporal batteries was at the end  
of the bridge where the river road intersected  
with the other at the end of the bridge  
about 10. PM our batteries opened on the fort  
and part of us went up the river road  
and the rest went on the other road we  
got in between the fort and took the bridge  
and battery at the opposite end and only  
lost one man the gunners and those with  
the torches to set the bridge afire thought  
it was their men falling back from the  
fort until we were on them and took the  
guns and torches away from them and  
the 3000 men in fort surrendered. we put



put men in the fort and men on guard at the bridge and the rest of us marched through the place and went into camp it was sure a lucky day for us



April 16. Part of the men were near all day with a train of cars hauling ammunition from the arsenal out two miles from town into a Cannery and after it was all out the Cannery was set a fire it was another 4 of July only on a large scale when the fire got into the shells. we blew up the powder house and magazines and burned the arsenal and rail road train and engines we saw many of them whole train at a time into the river it was about fifty feet from the track down to the river. it was a grand sight to see those trains make the jump there was about two blocks covered with cannon run out of Selma and Montgomery to

columbus and we took the whole business<sup>20</sup>  
here and put them all out of comission we  
took the bank and the boys were so rich in conf  
ederat money that we used it for stoppers for one  
centen. I had one saddle bag full (I sold it at  
macon for 10 ct in silver for 100 in reb money  
I made a lot of pin money off some scrip  
the way it turned out). I had charge of  
the guard in one part of the town. we left  
for macon at 6 P.M. marched about ten miles  
out of town and went into camp

17 pleasant left camp at 6 a.m. marched  
twenty five miles and went in camp near  
Sarange. Aa nothing out of the ordinary  
to day only farage and march.

18 broke com at sun rise was in  
the advance to day and was with the advance  
guard at noon we halted at a plantation and  
the women folks gave us a nice dinner we  
got through and on the march again before  
the comand came up we marched through  
greenville marched thirty miles and went  
into camp



April 19 broke camp at day light about 9 a.m.  
 marched through Partheny the rebel hospital the  
 side walks were lined with sick and wounded  
 rebels they commenced to wave their hats and cheer  
 saying the war is over and we are brothers  
 again we told them it was to thin, and  
 Andersonville was only two days march  
 ahead. when we got about four miles  
 out of town we were halted and word  
 passed along the line not to passage  
 any more as there was an amnesty and  
 peaceably the war was over (as the sick  
 fornic were right after all) we marched  
 thirty five miles and went in camp  
 at 6 P.M. at Macon Ga.

20 in camp all day drew three  
 days rations for selves and horses in the  
 afternoon rec'd the news that Lee had  
 surrendered to Grant. we were doing  
 provs duty and so were the rebels  
 we were camped in the small pine burying  
 ground we dug up a whole brass battery in  
 the grave yard and care after care of small arms

was in camp all day went through the  
sebel forts. all the guns in their forts  
were made in mass. before the war it  
showed how old Buchanan had filled the  
south with all the guns and arms that  
uncle sam owned while he was president

21 Warm and nice still  
in camp to day we took the guns away  
from the rebel guards and put them on  
the retired list. Went to the theatre in  
the evening. the whole command had  
arrived now and was camped close  
around the place.

22 Still in camp warm and  
nice just one month to day since we  
started for mason. moved camp out  
beyond the grave yard in a nice place  
got my canteen filled with milk barrowed  
a small stove (while the owner was away)  
and made johnny cake for supper with  
milk went to the theatre again



23  
April 23 In camp nothing but regular camp  
duty and grazing in fore noon for two hours  
got a pass outside and inside of lines until further  
order, went out in the country and got milk and  
butter for our mess and for head quarters for the  
officers made arrangements to take part in the plays  
at theatre so had to go every afternoon for  
rehearsals kept this up near all the time while  
in masson.

April 24 same as the 23 nice weather  
went fishing to day but got nit.

April 25 weather nice had  
inspection of army was on duty at  
night.

26 still nice went out in the country  
to my wifes sister and got more milk and  
butter. down to the theatre for rehearsal in  
after noon the place is full of red on  
their way home some of Johnston men  
some of Lees. They all are sent here from  
the western part of the states, and sent  
home from here. all of them are glad the  
war is over.

24  
April 27 same camp duty was done  
town the most of the day. took the flag pole  
down at the arsenal and put it up on the  
square on mulberry st in front of wilson's  
head quarters run up old glory then run  
flags each way across the street and made  
every one that was in town go by the way  
of mulberry st so that they would have  
to go under the flag whether they wished  
or know.

28 same camp duty was out  
after milk and butter to day had to go  
about six miles now. was at theatre  
after noon and night.

29 same old song but nice  
weather was done town most all day

30 still the same. was out in  
the country again and at theatre at  
night

May 1 just the same. in camp  
nothing doing. John's still coming on the  
trains and going on the same



may 2 Still in camp grazing in forenoon  
out in the country in after noon at  
theatre in evening.

may 3 The same as usual nothing  
but camp duty.

may 4 Getting manatious some  
old song on the same string B. Flat  
there seem as thout the bottom had fallen  
out. Graze. cook. eat. and run around town

5 Just the same weather  
nise fahries still coming and going.

may 6. Still in camp was out  
patrolling the roads to day patrolls from  
most all the regiments.

7 Prastaly the same as yesterday  
only the patrolls sent farther out.

8 Still in camp men sent  
out at night towards Dublin the 1st wis  
and 4 michigan something in the wind but  
all quiet other ways. Lieutenant Colonel of the  
1st in command marched near all day

9 still on the still ~~hunt~~ hunt

men sent out on all roads scouting all day.

May 10 parts of the 1<sup>st</sup> Wis. was halted at day light by some one supposed to be Jeff Davis body guard. The boys did not halt but charged insted drove in the troops that comanded them to halt. and all charged into Jeff camp. and took the last of the confederacy in out of the west Jeff Davis, wife, and Daughter, his wife's sister, and husband and their children it was the 4 michigan that had disobeyed orders and got in between the 1<sup>st</sup> Wis and Jeff. They had been left to guard a ford. but got a negro to pilot them through a swamp and get in ahead of the 1<sup>st</sup> in the night. we had quite a number killed and wounded in the 1<sup>st</sup> but the 4 got two to one the worst Jeff did not have dress on as has been reported so much he had a long ulcer on but it want long enough



to cover his ~~birth~~ as it was a  
give away.

May 11 arrived in mason about  
4 P.M. Took Jeff to Wilson head quarters  
and turned him over to the General. The  
guards were 5 deep on each side off  
Mulberry St. to keep the jannies and negroes  
from Jeff I marched by his side up  
Mulberry St I touched elbows with him  
but did not drink out of the same  
canteen. he was the most forsaken  
and woe begone man that I ever saw  
before or since. his wife was the  
best man of the two as she had to hold his  
arm coming up the street. He was started  
on a special for Atlanta Ga that eve  
as it was not a healthy place for him  
there. I voted for Old Abe in Nov  
64 I was 19 years and 7 months old on May  
10, 65 I helped take Jeff Davis the rebel  
president in out of the wet

28

This winds up ~~The~~ Wilson said the war is over, and the thought now how soon will Johnie be able to come marching home again.

The next will run from May 11, 65 to the time Johnie did go marching home which was in July the 28 of July 65 but there was a lot doing between May 11 to July 28 as you will see in the next. To Charlie Rogers by his Father F. A. Rogers Co. G. 1st Wis. Cav. copied from notes in diary at Wrentham Mass from 1913.